

WILSON FOR WORLD-WIDE LEAGUE TO INSURE PERMANENT PEACE

KILLS SELF IN HIPPODROME AS WOMEN AND CHILDREN FILE IN FOR THE MATINEE

Early Patrons See Suicide Borne From Seat in Q Row to Theatre Office.

MYSTERY IN IDENTITY.

Dead Man Believed to Be Douglas Fraser of Canada—Performance Goes On.

As the matinee audience, mostly women and children, was filing into the Hippodrome at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, the sound of a pistol shot rang through the auditorium. The few persons in the house at that early hour, thought the report came from some experiment back of the curtain until they saw Joseph Gavin and Arthur Curtis, ushers, lift a man from an aisle seat in "Q" row and carry him into the theatre office.

A few minutes later, when they learned that the man had committed suicide, and the shot they had heard had ended his life, there was excitement among them. Other attendants succeeded in getting patrons to their seats and late comers entered the theatre wondering what had happened and ambulance to the Hippodrome doors.

The victim was about twenty-five years old and weighed about 170 pounds. He had shot himself through the heart with a .22 calibre automatic revolver. His clothing was of fair quality and he had \$10 in his pocket. A registered letter found in his pocket leads the police to believe that his name was Douglas Fraser and that he was a Canadian. The photograph of a man in the uniform of an English army officer—the caption under the picture reads "Lieut. A. W. Fraser, D. S. O."—clipped from a magazine, strengthens the police theory as to his name. A diary found on the dead man shows that he came to this city from Chicago on Jan. 9. Another entry in the diary reads: "R. Coyte, No. 617 1/2 Hudson Street; First and Grove Street." These are Jersey City addresses.

No one was sitting in the immediate vicinity of the man when he fired the shot. Gavin, the usher, saw the flash of the revolver from another part of the house. He hurried to the man's side just as the weapon was fired and the victim slumped forward in his chair. Investigation showed the suicide had shoved the weapon through the opening in his overcoat and other clothes and pressed it against his heart. Dr. Lowry of Polytechnic Hospital said death had been instantaneous.

There was no delay in the Hippodrome performance.

GIRL OF 16 TAKES POISON.

Attempts Suicide in Police Headquarters at North Bergen. Margaret Pink, sixteen years old, of No. 123 Union Place, North Bergen, N. J., swallowed poison at Police Headquarters in that place this afternoon and is now in a serious condition in the North Hudson Hospital at Weehawken. The girl's stepmother was about to have her put in an institution because of waywardness, as she had run away from home five times. Before taking the poison the girl wrote a long letter in which she said her dreams "had not come true."

MRS. SANGER'S SISTER GETS 30 DAYS IN PRISON

Mrs. Byrne, Sentenced in Birth Control Case, Will Go on Hunger Strike.

Mrs. Ethel Byrne, sister of Margaret Sanger and an apostle of birth control, who lives at No. 246 West Fourteenth Street, and who was convicted of assisting at her sister's clinic at No. 46 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, was this morning sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse.

Mrs. Sanger, who was in court, said the sentence was an outrage and Attorney Goldstein said an appeal would be taken. None of the society women of New York who have espoused the sisters' cause was in court.

Mrs. Sanger said her sister would go on a hunger strike and refuse to work in the workhouse. Mrs. J. J. Whallig, a registered nurse, said that when Mrs. Sanger comes up for trial on Monday night fifty nurses will be in court in full uniform.

Justice Callaghan in the Special Term Court this afternoon dismissed a writ of habeas corpus, issued to Mrs. Byrne, saying that the court in which she was convicted had jurisdiction in her case. The prisoner was then taken to the Haywood Street Jail to enter on her term. She will probably go to the Island to-morrow morning.

COLD WAVE AND GALE ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Good Time for Rubbers To-Night for Those Who Haven't Skates, Says Weather Man.

A piping gale and a shivery night is the promise of the weather man for Greater New York. Slippery streets will replace dusty pavements, and it is going to be a good time for rubbers for those who haven't got skates. Congratulations are in order, however, when one thinks of Kansas City. Our shifting of weather conditions since Saturday morning brought great variety of climates, but in Kansas City there was a 50-degree drop in the temperature, the thermometer finally resting at four above zero. In Wilkeson, N. D., it was 20 below. For comparison it was 72 in Miami and at New Orleans 74.

The snow-sleet-rain combination produced a precipitation in Northern New York and Central New England of from four to six inches. A cold wave is in the wake of this disturbance. It is due here to-night with northwest gales, which will last until to-morrow night, according to the Weather Bureau.

WILSON ADOPTS NEW PLAN TO HURRY LEGISLATION

President Will Go to Capitol Three Times a Week to Keep in Touch With Congress Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Wilson plans to go to the Capitol three times each week to keep in close touch with members of the Senate and House for the purpose of hurrying consideration of his legislative programme and avoiding an extra session.

He began the new custom to-day, and probably will continue it each Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

BURNS AND EGAN FOILED WAR PLOT, DEFENSE IN COURT

Justify Invading Seymours' Office by Leak From Morgan Firm to Germans.

ON EXPLOSIONS' TRAIL.

Detective and Financiers' Adviser Promise Confessions From All Involved.

William J. Burns, the detective, and Martin Egan, former war correspondent and now publicity adviser for J. P. Morgan & Co., were put on trial to-day in Special Sessions, charged with illegally taking, copying and publishing private papers in the offices of Seymour & Seymour, patent attorneys, in the Equitable Building, on March 16, 1916.

The attorneys for Burns and Egan, Delaney, Nicoll, John W. Lindsey and Francis L. Wellman, submitted a motion to dismiss the charges on the ground that the complaint does not outline a state of facts constituting a crime.

They attacked the character and motives of the men having desk room in Seymour & Seymour's rooms. They asserted that Burns & Egan acted properly in exposing the sequel of a gigantic unneutral plot.

Both Burns and Egan declared before the opening of the trial they held confessions of everybody mentioned in the brief (except, of course, Count von Bernstorff).

They would admit every act charged against them, they said, and justly confident the confessions would justify them. They deny "publishing" the papers taken from the Seymour offices, asserting these were forced into print by the Thompson Committee investigating wiretapping in city and private detectives. The brief in part follows:

"The District Attorney's memorandum informs the court that from the end of 1915 until the spring of 1916, J. P. Morgan & Co. represented the French Government in buying cotton linters. The fact is that the Morgan firm was the fiscal agent in the United States of both the English and French Governments for the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BRITAIN SENDS SIX LARGE SUBMARINES TO BERMUDA

Fleet of French and English Cruisers Also Seen About Naval Base by Ship's Passengers.

Six large submarines, four British and two Italian, together with the 14,100-ton British armored cruiser, Leviathan, have recently been added to the British naval base at Bermuda, according to American passengers arriving here to-day on the steamship Bermudian from Bermuda.

The submarines, the passengers said, were seen from the short off the port of St. George for the first time last Thursday, and the Leviathan came in Friday morning.

In addition to the Leviathan and the submarines, the passengers added, a fleet of six or eight fast light cruisers flying British and French flags are now making Bermuda a base, the fleet having been increased since news of the presence of a German raider in the Atlantic became known.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU, 510 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, has all the latest information on all the world's travel. It has all the latest information on all the world's travel. It has all the latest information on all the world's travel.

ARREST JUSTIFIED, M'ADOO RULES IN BRECKINRIDGE CASE

Magistrate Notifies Swann to Make Formal Complaint Against Former Aide.

DELEHANTY CASE ECHO.

Accused Said to Have Taken Money From Employers While Prosecuting Workers.

Chief Magistrate McAduo decided to-day that evidence given before him on January 13 is conclusive enough to warrant the arrest of Lucian S. Breckinridge, former special assistant district attorney, on a charge of receiving bribes and illegal fees. The arrest will be made as soon as the formalities attending the filing of a complaint are gone through by District Attorney Swann. The decision of the Magistrate was announced in the following statement:

"Having carefully considered the law and the evidence in this case, I have concluded it is my duty to entertain a formal complaint when it is presented in due and proper form."

A copy of the statement was dispatched to District Attorney Swann. It served as notice to him that he should proceed to make out and sign a formal complaint against his former special assistant. No action is anticipated before to-morrow or Wednesday.

To-day's development is the latest in the controversy between ex-Judge Delehanty and Breckinridge and the City Club on one side and District Attorney Swann on the other. It started when the ex-Judge filed on Jan. 1 a charge that District Attorney Swann, in violation of his oath of office and in pursuance of a political bargain, had neglected to prosecute certain east side members of the Garment Workers' Union who were indicted for assault while Gov. Whitman was District Attorney and whose cases were carried over into the new administration.

Breckinridge, who had been retained by District Attorney Swann to prosecute the cases and who resigned after three months, backed up the Delehanty charges. The District Attorney promptly made a counter attack on Breckinridge, alleging that the latter accepted money from the Division Street Association of Clothing Manufacturers, who were anxious to see the labor union people prosecuted and punished whether they were guilty or not.

Evidence was produced at the hearing before Chief Magistrate McAduo that Breckinridge accepted money from the Division Street manufacturers through one Arthur A. Wilson, who is said to have made a complete statement to the District Attorney. It was on this evidence that the Chief Magistrate decided to entertain a complaint.

The City Club, through its President and Secretary, but not with the unanimous sanction of its membership, has asked Gov. Whitman to remove District Attorney Swann on the ground that the District Attorney acted illegally in bringing charges against Breckinridge. The charges against Breckinridge were brought, according to the City Club complaint, with the purpose of intimidating him and nullifying his standing as a witness in the matter of the Delehanty accusations.

(For Racing Entries See Page 2.)

GIRL WHO RACED RIVAL TO GET POSIES FOR RICH "GRANDPA."



TINY GIRLS RACED TO GET POSIES FOR WEALTHY JOHN FOX

Niece Testifies in Will Suit That Mrs. O'Brien Sought Favor for Her Daughter.

Describing it as a "race for the Senator's favor and fortune," Miss Helen C. Devine, niece of the late John Fox, famous Tammany politician, told on the witness stand before Justice Hotchkiss and jury to-day how Mrs. Catherine O'Brien, another niece of Fox, entered her daughter Catherine in the contest to defeat Eleanor Fox, only granddaughter and favorite of the politician.

"The Senator," as Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for Miss Fox in her suit to break her grandfather's will, referred to the dead man, made it a hard and fast rule never to leave his home without a white flower in his buttonhole. It fell to Eleanor, then about seven years old, to run into the garden of the Senator's country place at Foxhurst, J. L., and pick a rose or carnation and carry it to her grandfather at the breakfast table.

For the little token he would kiss Eleanor, the witness said, and promise to carry the flower all day because "it had been touched by his dearest little girl."

"At the same time in Foxhurst," Miss Devine testified, "Mrs. O'Brien taught Catherine to run out and get the Senator a flower."

"Once in a while the Senator wanted his slippers, and he would send Eleanor for them. When Mrs. O'Brien heard this she would call her daughter and tell her to get them."

"There would be a fine race up the stairway, and Catherine usually came back with the slippers. Mrs. O'Brien would then go into the Senator's room and tell him that Catherine, unasked, had got him the slippers. Mrs. O'Brien, would tell her grandfather that Eleanor never thought of making his life easier."

Mrs. O'Brien was all the time trying to influence the Senator's mind against Eleanor. She was always harping on the indifference of Eleanor toward him and the care that Catherine took to see that his declining days were filled with comfort.

"There were times when the Senator got tired of this harping. On one occasion, when Mrs. O'Brien was trying to influence him, the Senator pounded on the table and said: 'Why can't I eat a meal in peace? I'm always hearing things about my granddaughter!'

MONROE DOCTRINE URGED FOR THE ENTIRE WORLD

RAE TANZER NOTES IN OSBORNE'S HAND, EXPERT BELIEVES

Testimony Also That Lawyer Wrote Names on Register of Plainfield Hotel.

Albert H. Hamilton an "investigator of crime" and a handwriting expert, testified on the witness stand in the trial of Franklin D. Safford for perjury in the Federal Court to-day that he believed the letters which Rae Tanzer said were written to her by "Oliver Osborne" were in the handwriting of James W. Osborne.

He said the handwriting on the register of the Hotel Kensington at Plainfield, N. J., was also in James W. Osborne's handwriting. In his opinion, as were other letters written to women and introduced in the case.

"Having made a careful comparison of the handwriting of James W. Osborne and Charles H. Wax do you believe that the Rae Tanzer letters and the registry slip of the Hotel Kensington were written by James W. Osborne?" he was asked by Benjamin Slade, counsel for Safford.

"Yes, and I so state," he replied.

"And the letters to Blanche Unger and to Rose Helen Kaiser, whose handwriting do you believe they were in?" asked Mr. Slade.

"The handwriting of James W. Osborne," the witness answered.

James W. Osborne had at least four separate and distinct handwritings which he could write at will and all of which he could blend into one hand, was one of the first statements made by Mr. Hamilton when cross-examined by Mr. Rand.

The Prosecuting Attorney showed Mr. Hamilton two letters written by Mr. Osborne to his wife and a letter from "Oliver Osborne" to Mae Tanzer.

Q. Which of these is the natural handwriting of Mr. Osborne? A. Neither, except so far as it was natural for the purpose intended.

James W. Osborne's purchases of jewelry in 1914 at the Keene store, in lower Broadway, were closely searched to-day by the defense at the opening of the session. Charles A. Keene, the proprietor, and several clerks were called in an effort to prove that Mr. Osborne had made numerous purchases of jewelry on memorandum from this house.

Julius Rubin, a clerk, testified that in 1914 he had sold Mr. Osborne a lady's diamond watch, longsette chain and bracelet on memorandum.

(By Mr. Slade, attorney for Safford.) Q. How long did he keep these articles? A. Three days; then he returned the watch and chain.

Samuel Turk, another clerk, stated that he knew James W. Osborne by sight and had seen him in the Keene store several times. He had no recollection of seeing any jewelry delivered on memorandum to Mr. Osborne.

President in an Address to the Senate Declares In Favor of Freedom of the Seas, Independent Poland, Limitation of Naval and Military Armament and Equality of National Rights.

Declares Permanent Peace Cannot Be Based Upon Victory, That Peoples of All Nations, Small and Great, Must Be Allowed to Live Their Own Lives Unhindered and Unafraid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—For nearly half an hour this afternoon President Wilson addressed the United States Senate on what part the United States shall take in arranging a lasting peace.

Members of the Senate, members of the Cabinet and packed galleries listened with rapt attention. When he concluded there was a tremendous burst of applause in which many of the Republican Senators joined the Democrats.

When the President had finished and the Senate returned to its regular business, Senator La Follette epitomized the sentiment of all present by saying:

"We have just passed through a very important hour in the life of the world."

The principal points in the President's speech were as follows:

"I am proposing, as it were," he said, "that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world: That no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, little along with the great and powerful."

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would drive them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without."

"There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection."

PEACE MUST NOT BE BASED ON VICTORY.

No peace which was a peace of victory in the present war would be a permanent peace. It must be taken for granted that peace "must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again."

"It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. They cannot, in honor, withhold the service to which they are about to be challenged."

"That service is nothing less than this: To add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world."

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not in-